

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1947



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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1947.

STANLEY,

Co. DURHAM,

*June, 1948.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to your Council my report on the Stanley Urban District for the year 1947.

### SECTION A—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area :

Area (acres)	12,658
Population (estimated mid 1947)	48,510
Number of inhabited houses	13,453
Rateable Value	£185,889
Sum represented by the penny rate	£704

The chief industry carried on in the Area is that of coal-mining, mostly deep seam.

The extent of unemployment in the district during the year was almost negligible as is evidenced by the cost of relief figures. The amount shown is slightly lower than that of 1946.

### COST OF RELIEF :

Statement of Relief disbursed in the Area for

	£
1939	75,456
1940	60,287
1941	40,693
1942	33,361
1943	29,310
1944	29,580
1945	32,530
1946	33,506
1947	32,437

### LIVE BIRTHS :

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	575	491	1,066
Illegitimate	21	21	42
Totals	596	512	1,108
Birthrate	22.84 per 1,000 population.		

STILL BIRTHS :				Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	.....	.....		18	15	33
Illegitimate	.....	.....		1	1	2
				—	—	—
Totals	.....	.....	.....	19	16	35
				==	==	==
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						30.62

**DEATHS** ..... 385      246      631  
 Deathrate per 1,000 estimated average population 13.0

**DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :**

— Nil. Nil.

There have been 2 deaths from maternal causes during the year under review.

**DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :**

				Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	.....	.....		31	20	51
Illegitimate	.....	.....		2	1	3
				—	—	—
Totals	.....	.....	.....	33	21	54
				==	==	==

**DEATHRATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :**

All infants per 1,000 live births ..... 48.73  
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 47.84  
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 71.43

The Infant Mortality Rate in 1947 in the Area was thus 48.73 per 1,000 related live births. This constitutes a new low record as compared with 49 in 1946, 54 in 1945, 57 in 1944 and 73 in 1939.

It should be noted that the storm of the first months of 1947 produced an increase in infant mortality, mostly due to chilling and prematurity, and even with this weighting, the Infant Mortality Rate for the year is the lowest recorded for this district.

Infant Mortality Rate is a delicate index of the health in the Area and it also indicates that the special efforts being made to safeguard child health are achieving success. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1947 was 41, and thus the rate for the Area is still too high in comparison with the country as a whole.

The causes of the 54 infant deaths in this Area during the year are as follows :—

Broncho Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	21
Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	15
Congenital Defect	.....	.....	.....	5
Accident (asphyxia)	.....	.....	.....	1

Gastritis and Gastro-Enteritis	.....	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	.....	1
Polio-Encephalitis	.....	2
Birth Injury	.....	4
Other Causes	.....	2
		—
Total	.....	54
		==
DEATHS FROM CANCER (all ages)	.....	90
DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	.....	2
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)		Nil.
DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA (under 2 yrs. of age)		3

### VITAL STATISTICS :

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
ALL CAUSES	385	246	631
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	16	27
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	1	7
Syphilitic Diseases	3	—	3
Influenza	4	3	7
Measles	1	1	2
Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio- encephalitis	2	1	3
Cancer	62	28	90
Diabetes	—	5	5
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	35	36	71
Heart Diseases	85	68	153
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	21	8	29
Bronchitis	24	10	34
Pneumonia	16	8	24
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	4	7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	1	5
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	1	3
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	5	5	10
Nephritis	1	6	7
Other Maternal Causes	—	2	2
Premature Births	10	5	15
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infant Disease	6	5	11
Suicide	5	2	7
Traffic Accident	8	1	9
Other Violent Causes	31	1	32
All other Causes	37	28	65

The main causes of death continue to be Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia in this order.

The arduous and dangerous nature of the deep-seam coal mining taking place in the Area is reflected by the twenty-six deaths from accidents in the mines during the year, the large majority of which occurred in the Annfield Plain Morrison Pit Disaster in August.

It is noted that there has been an increase in deaths from road traffic accidents over 1946 and the figures since 1939 are :—

1939	.....	.....	Nil.
1940	.....	.....	3
1941	.....	.....	3
1942	.....	.....	3
1943	.....	.....	2
1944	.....	.....	8
1945	.....	.....	3
1946	.....	.....	7
1947	.....	.....	9

Accidents in the home have been responsible for 4 deaths during the year, three elderly persons and one infant being affected.

Deathrate for England and Wales

(all causes)..... 12.0 per 1,000 pop.

Birthrate for England and Wales ..... 20.5 per 1,000 pop.

Infant Mortality Rate for England and

Wales ..... 41 per 1,000 live births.

The following vital statistics give a comparison between County Durham and those of your own district :—

	<b>Durham</b>	<b>Stanley</b>
	<b>County</b>	<b>U.D.</b>
	per 1,000 pop.	
Birthrate	22.2	22.84
Deathrate	12.1	13.00
Zymotic Deathrate	0.20	0.12
Scarlet Fever	0.007	Nil.
Diphtheria	0.009	0.02
Enteric Fever	Nil.	Nil.
Measles	0.02	0.04
Whooping Cough	0.02	Nil.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.14	0.06
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years)	0.01	Nil.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.59	0.55
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.11	0.14
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	0.62	1.19
Influenza	0.08	0.14
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	50	48.73
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	2.16	1.8



**SECTION B—General Provision of Health Services for the Area :**

1. (i) Full particulars of the Sanitary Officers of your authority are shown at the head of the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1947.

(ii) (a) **Laboratory Facilities** :—These continue to be provided by the Joint Committee's Central Public Health Laboratory under the direction of Dr. S. H. Warren whose help during the year has been invaluable. In November this Laboratory was transferred from the Medical School, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne to Government Buildings, Ponteland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 5 and after 24th November, 1947 all specimens, other than those for animal inoculation, were sent to this address. All specimens for animal inoculation were to be taken to the County Laboratory, Newburn, Northumberland.

The following table gives particulars of the specimens sent in by the Health Department and Medical Practitioners in the Area for examination during the year :—

**Bacteriological Examinations.**

	Number of Specimens Submitted	Results	
		Pos.	Neg.
Enteric Group Fever	51	6	45
Dysentery	2	—	2
Organisms	21	3	18
Tuberculosis (Sputum)	218	39	179
„ (Urine)	1	1	—
Diphtheria	99	7	92
Haemolytic Streptococci	16	6	10
Food Poisoning	1	1	—
Miscellaneous	13	3	10
Totals	422	66	356

18 Milk, 28 Water and 9 Samples of Ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

16 Milk, 16 Water and 6 Samples of Ice-cream were found to be satisfactory.

**(c) NURSING IN THE HOME :—**

This has continued to be carried out by the four Nursing Associations in the district whose records for the year show a small decrease in the number of cases attended and also the number of visits paid.

The following is a short summary of the excellent work carried out by these Nursing Associations.

	<b>Cases Attended</b>	<b>Visits Paid</b>
Stanley and District Nursing Assoc.	581	12,433
Burnopfield and District Nursing Assoc.	173	3,960
Annfield Plain and District Nursing Assoc.	112	2,244
Tanfield and District Nursing Assoc.	222	5,520
Totals .....	<u>1,088</u>	<u>24,157</u>

(d) **TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :—**

The continuation of the scheme for the treatment of Scabies, which was commenced in April, 1942, was carried out at the Scabies Treatment Centre, Front Street, Stanley.

The general medical practitioners have co-operated in the scheme by sending to the Centre any cases which had not satisfactory means of home treatment.

All known cases were visited for possible contacts and arrangements made for examinations at the Centre by the Council's Medical Officer of Health.

All cases diagnosed for local treatment received baths and then treated with Benzol Benzoate on two successive days. This treatment proved very effective and very few return cases were reported.

97 persons received treatment during the year as compared with 672 in 1942, 842 in 1943, 572 in 1944, 297 in 1945 and 252 in 1946, making a total of 2,732 since the inception of the scheme.

On the last day of the year Defence Regulation 33a ceased to operate and with it, the Scabies Order, 1941. It is pleasing to note that, in spite of great power of entry and compulsory treatment given under this order, it had never to be used. Persuasion proved effective in all cases and it is expected that notification of Scabies in the District and the fortnightly treatment centre will cease next year. There is little likelihood that there will be a recrudescence of the 842 cases treated in 1943.

(e) **HOSPITALS—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY :—**

During the year under review infectious patients from this district were hospitalised in the New Central Isolation Hospital at Lanchester. In the spring Dr. L. H. Murray, O.B.E., left the post of Medical Superintendent to take up an appointment with the Ministry of Health. His successor proved to be Dr. W. M. Walsh who has, like his predecessor, co-operated with and given every assistance to this Health Department.

The only other hospital in this district is a small hospital at Craghead kept up by the Holmside and South Moor Collieries for the benefit of their workers and families.

In the main the hospitalisation of patients from this district is to the Newcastle group of hospitals.

### **SECTION C—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area :—**

1. (i) **Water** :—There have been no new sources of supply in the Area during the year but there have been extremely serious shortages of water in various parts of the District. This shortage was all the more serious because of the nature of the general work of the District—deep-seam mining. Many miners had to wait hours before getting a sufficiency of water to bath in and lavatory conditions were complained about to me by Head Teachers of County Council Schools in the district. This shortage was worse probably just after the storm at the beginning of the year and at the end of March, 6 samples of water were taken, all of which proved to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory and the probable number of baccillus coli present per ml. was approximately 24. Thus, coupled with an intermittent supply, water was unsafe to drink without treatment and in due course, on the 15th May, 1947 an advertisement was put in the local newspaper. Further shortages were complained of and ultimately an interview with the Durham County Water Board took place in August when the Chief Engineer to the Board indicated the difficulties as to men and materials in the black spots, of which Stanley was one, with regard to water supply in the County. However, by the end of the year the position had ameliorated greatly, both as regard to quantity and quality.

In all 28 samples were taken of which 16 were found to be satisfactory.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage** :—The contract for the construction of the Pumping Station at Craghead together with the laying of new sewers and the enlargement of the Hustledown Works has been let and the work is substantially in hand. When completed the existing purification works at Craghead and the Middles will be eliminated.

The contract for the construction of the new Sewage Disposal Works between East Tanfield and Causey together with the laying of new sewers and the building of the Pump Station has also been let and a commencement made with the work.

This is expected to take about three years to carry out and when completed will eliminate the existing and unsatisfactory works at West Kyo, Clough Dene, Tantobie, Tanfield Lea and West Shield Row. In the meantime repairs and replacements are projected for the works at West Kyo to enable these to function more effectively than at present.



2. **Rivers and Streams.** No action was taken during the year in regard to pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

#### **SECTION D—Housing :—**

During the year 1,995 applications for tenancies of Council houses were received of which 96 cases were placed on the Respiratory and Diseases List. About the middle of the year it was realised that it would only be possible to rehouse those cases of open Tuberculosis living under overcrowding conditions with children at risk and accordingly 69 applications were transferred to other lists (i.e. Families without Houses, Overcrowding and Insanitary Property) where it was thought they would have a better chance of receiving the tenancy of a Council house.

13 houses were allocated to cases with Tuberculosis in the family during the year.

Although there has been no great amelioration in the overall position with regard to the general need for houses in the district there has been, I feel, satisfactory progress made with regard to the rehousing of Tuberculosis cases. There were 192 houses erected during the year in this district, 58 of which were permanent houses and 134 pre-fabricated dwellings.

**Aged People's Homes :—**Together with the Chief Sanitary Inspector an inspection of all Aged People's Homes on Council Estates was carried out in the Spring and it was recommended that Home Helps be applied for from the County Council under the Defence Regulation 68d for some eight or nine of the aged people. Other recommendations made were that this Department be approached before the actual siting of further Aged People's Homes was decided upon as it was considered that some of the sites of the existing houses were not reasonable—the three or four steps at the front and rear doors constituting a serious hazard to the aged in icy weather.

At the end of the year 6 aged persons were receiving domestic help under the County Council scheme.

#### **SECTION E—Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 13 :—**During the year further visits of inspection were made by me at all the Bakeries, Restaurants and Ice Cream Manufacturers' premises in the Area. I am of the opinion that the general standard of cleanliness has improved greatly over that existing previously and this is reflected in general terms in the fact that during the year only one case of food poisoning was notified to this Department whereas in 1946 there were nine cases, two of which were hospitalised.

A lecture to representatives of firms engaged in the preparation, handling and storage of food, was given by myself and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, with Dr. Ian McCracken, County



Medical Officer of Health, in the Chair, on July 31st, 1947. The meeting was brought to a successful conclusion by the representatives of the firms opening a full discussion on the matter after which notices and propaganda were distributed.

At the end of the year extensive or minor alterations were being carried out in four Bakeries, three Cafes and four Ice Cream Manufacturers' premises in your Area.

The British Restaurant, now the Civic Restaurant, at Stanley has been very adversely reported upon by me and steps are being taken to obtain a new pre-fabricated building to be erected nearby.

All staff toilets in concerns associated with food handling contain the display card of the Central Council for Health Education in respect of reminding personnel of the necessity of washing their hands after visiting the toilet.

#### **SECTION F—Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases :—**

**Notifiable Diseases reported during the year 1947 :—**The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the area during the year

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Scarlet Fever .....	71	68	Nil.
Diphtheria .....	61	61	1
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) .....	3	3	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	12	7	Nil.
Pneumonia .....	85	44	24
Measles .....	268	1	2
Whooping Cough .....	97	2	Nil.
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	12	10	1
Erysipelas .....	14	5	Nil.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	3	2	Nil.
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis .....	28	27	3
Food Poisoning .....	1	Nil.	Nil.
Scabies .....	80	Nil.	Nil.
Dysentery .....	6	4	Nil.

A general review of the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year indicates that the total number of notifications was greatly lower than that of the preceding year.

(i.e. 741 in 1947 as against 1,329 in 1946). This large decrease was mainly due to the fact that there was no large outbreak either in Measles or Whooping Cough during 1947.

Of the major infectious diseases, it is noted that there were no anniversary cases following on the outbreak of 12 cases of Para-Typhoid Fever in your district in 1946. Your district, like many others however, suffered from an outbreak of Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polio-encephalitis of which there were 20 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and 2 cases of Acute Polioencephalitis (corrected figures).

The number of notifications in respect of Scarlet Fever is slightly above that of 1946 but the 71 cases notified, mostly in the last three months, have been mild in type and the average length of stay in hospital has been about one month. Anti-Scarlatinal serum has been made available for domiciliary cases and cases which could not be hospitalised immediately, due to the shortage of nursing staff and inadequate isolation accommodation at the new Central Isolation Hospital, Maiden Law. Of the 12 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified only 4 remained after correction. The diminution in the cases of food poisoning (i.e. 1 case in 1947 as against 9 cases in 1946) may be consequent upon increased health propaganda, on transmission of this condition, carried out during the Year.

The number of notified cases of Scabies (80) was much lower than the year 1946 (144).

In general it has been a normal year as regards the incidence of infectious diseases although the occurrence of 22 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis introduces a disquieting note.

#### **Diphtheria :—**

The number of notifications of Diphtheria (61) was the lowest ever received since 1911 when there were nine deaths from the disease. Of the 61 notified cases only 11 proved true cases of Diphtheria so that during the last three years there have been 97, 37 and 11 cases respectively.

Another observation is that there is a trend now being established for this disease to occur in age groups over 12 years of age (7 cases) and only 4 cases were under 10 years of age. It is thought that this is possibly due to infection by schick negative carriers in children under 5 years of age affecting susceptible adolescents. As in 1946 there was only 1 death from Diphtheria and this is again the lowest figure ever to be obtained in this District.

An active (mass) immunisation scheme was carried out in the schools in the District during the first fortnights of May and June. Every parent was given a leaflet entitled "Hints from the Health Department No. 1" obtained from the Central Council for Health Education, London, W.C.1 and an open letter to

Analysis of the Notified Cases under Age Groups for 1947.

Disease.	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Age Unknown	Totals
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	3	2	6	6	27	17	3	5	—	1	—	—	71
Diphtheria	—	2	4	1	1	14	8	6	17	6	2	—	—	61
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	—	—	12
Pneumonia	19	5	6	3	2	11	3	2	10	9	11	3	1	85
Whooping Cough	16	15	17	16	12	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
Measles	18	26	37	31	36	107	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	268
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6	1	1	14
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	12
Poliomyelitis	1	5	10	2	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	28
Scabies	2	—	1	3	1	17	15	4	17	8	6	3	3	80
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	62	56	79	62	60	203	61	21	64	31	28	8	6	741



parents and guardians was overprinted by a local printer on the last page.

This letter read " The number of cases of Diphtheria in England and Wales has decreased year by year since the start of immunisation but I feel, as your Medical Officer of Health, that we in Stanley Urban District still have too many cases of this preventible disease and also too many deaths from it. During the last two years we have suffered 8 deaths from Diphtheria amongst our school children. None of these 8 children had been immunised.

The Council has decided to offer free facilities for your child to be immunised at school against this deadly disease.

The risk of your child contracting Diphtheria is greatest between the age of just upon its first birthday to the age of 15 years. To be protected by immunisation each child should receive two injections at a month's interval. This provides immunity for an average period of four years.

Therefore, if your child has not had the two injections, or if it is more than four years since the child had the two injections, then I would strongly urge you to fill in the above form now and give the whole pamphlet to your child to take back to school.

Lastly, if you wish to be present, please state so on the form and I will post you a card so that you can arrange to be there. You could bring any other children under school age and I will immunise them at the same time."

When the completed consent forms had all been received from the schools a programme, covering the 41 schools in the District, was drawn up with the assistance of Mr. O. Wilson, Divisional Educational Officer of Stanley. All the doctors practising in the District were then asked if they would care to help and it was indeed gratifying to receive replies that they all would, although, in one case a practitioner was so busy in his practise that he simply had not the time to perform the immunisations.

The scheme, I think, worked well and 350 children under 5 years of age and 2,019 over 5 years of age were immunised and a further 2,171 received reinforcing injections. There were no untoward effects although it is now recommended that T.A.F. be used for reinforcing doses instead of A.P.T. in children over eight years of age. Great care was taken over the question of rigid asepsis and about 34 dozen No. 17 Needles were used. Syringes and needles were sterilised in 4 Surqualet Electrical Sterilisers bought for the scheme and Alum Precipitated Toxoid was obtained, as necessary, from the Director, Dr. S. H. Warren, of the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne.

In all 1,599 cards were sent to mothers who wished to be present at the immunisation of their children.

Sweets were obtained through the local Food Office to the value of £4 17s. 1d. and were distributed to the children, mostly the younger ones.



An ambulance belonging to the Stanley Urban District Council made 66 journeys carrying equipment and personnel to the various immunisation clinics.

The total cost of the scheme was £524 10s. 6d and, as the percentage of injections to children under 5 years of age was 11% the sum of £57 13s. 10d was recovered from the Welfare Authority, the Durham County Council.

That the scheme was a success was due to the fact that everyone co-operated so excellently. There were however, hold-ups at two schools in the first part of the scheme due to unforeseen circumstances but the second part was carried out without any hold-ups or complaints being made.

During the year arrangements were made with doctors practising in the District to immunise children under 5 years of age at the Surgery or at the children's homes and for the fees for this to be recovered from the Welfare Authority. In addition, the three clinics carried out each week by the Medical Officer of Health, were continued.

In all 840 children under 5 years of age and 2,077 children over 5 years of age received primary immunisation, whilst 2,228 received reinforcing injections, 28 of the latter being under 5 years of age. The total injections for the year were 8,273 which, on an estimated mid-year population of 0-15 child population of 11,000, is to be considered quite good.

(Note—The above figures include injections given to a small number of children attending schools in this area but residing outside the area).

The number of children who have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1947 is given in the following table.

#### IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Age at 31.12.47 and year born	No. of Cases Immunised	Estimated mid- year popu- lation 1947
Under 1 (1947)	15	4,180
1 (1946)	338	
2 (1945)	416	
3 (1944)	519	
4 (1943)	435	
5-9 (1938—1942)	2,748	7,230
10-14 (1933—1937)	2,961	
Total under 15	7,432	11,410

From the table it is seen that at the end of the year 1947, 41% of children 0-4 years and 79% of children 5-14 years and 66% of children 0-14 had been immunised.

During the year the following children residing in this area were immunised, i.e. have received two spaced injections of Alum Precipitated Toxoid :—

Age	No. Immunised
Under 1	15
1	337
2	172
3	146
4	105
5 to 9	1,088
10 to 14	994
Total under 15 years of age	2,857

#### DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO IMMUNISATION.

Age at date of notification or death	No. of cases notified	No of cases. included in preceding column who have been immunised	No. of deaths notified	No. of cases included in preceding column who had been immunised
Under 1 year	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1 year	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2 years	2	1	Nil.	Nil.
3 years	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4 years	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5-9 years	4	1	1	Nil.
10-14 years	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
15-17 years	2	1	Nil.	Nil.
Totals	11	3	1	Nil.

In general it is thought that a continuation of these schemes in the schools in the district will, within three years and under present circumstances, eradicate Diphtheria from this District, if more children under 5 years of age and especially at about 8 months to one year of age are brought for protection against the disease. The percentage of children protected is now rising to those percentages where the effect on the incidence of the disease in the district will be prolonged and adequate to prevent, in a great measure, the number of cases and deaths which have occurred in past years.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied to practitioners in the Area if and when application is made to the Medical Officer of Health.

**Acute Poliomyelitis :—**

Commencing in the week ending 5th July, 1497 and continuing through until the end of the year a total of 28 notifications were received in respect of Acute Poliomyelitis. Of these 28 cases notified 18 had a firm diagnosis on correction. During this period however 2 cases notified as Cerebro-spinal Fever were later diagnosed as Poliomyelitis and a further 2 cases diagnosed as Acute Polioencephalitis.

The outbreak started slowly but, during the week ended 2nd August, 6 cases were notified and at the end of August it was reported that there was no sound indication that further cases would not occur. At that time 16 cases had been notified, none of which were unduly severe cases, and no deaths had resulted from this disease. The age incidence of the cases was between 1 and 4 years. There was no proven connection between any of the 16 cases and advice was given to the individual families concerned. The houses, and ashclosets where in use, were sprayed with D.D.T. Insecticide and routine anti-infection measures were taken with the issue of disinfectant.

By the end of September 6 further cases were notified, only 4 of which proved positive. It was reported that, up to the 30th September, 22 cases had been notified, 17 cases had been proven positive, 5 cases were negative, and 8 cases had been removed for follow up treatment at Dryburn Emergency Hospital, Durham. Of the proven cases half had been left with no residual paralysis and there were no deaths. In addition to the 17 proven cases of Poliomyelitis, one notified Cerebro-Spinal Fever case was later diagnosed at the Infectious Diseases Hospital as Poliomyelitis making a total of 18 true cases of Poliomyelitis at the end of September.

Up to the end of October a total number of 26 cases had been notified in this district, 4 further cases having been notified during the month of October. Only 1 of these 4 cases proved to be positive and this was a child of 4 years of age who died from this condition. It was reported that there was definite indications that the outbreak was diminishing.

During November 1 case was notified and proven positive. Also 2 of the 3 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified and admitted to hospital later proved to be cases of Polioencephalitis and both died from this disease. Both were infants under 1 year of age. It was thought that, other than a sporadic case, the outbreak was over.

During the month of December a further case of Cerebro-spinal Fever proved to be Poliomyelitis thus making the number of true cases of Poliomyelitis to be 20 with 2 cases of Polioencephalitis.



The following is a list of particulars of each case.

Ref. No.	Age	Hospital		Remarks
		Admitted	Discharged	
216	9	25.3.47	21.4.47	Acute Septicaemia and Acute Osteitis. Removed to R.V.I., Newcastle for Surgical Treatment.
427	2½	1.7.47	5.7.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Diagnosed by Prof. Spence).
462	2	24.7.47	24.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> No residual paralysis.
463	13	23.7.47	28.10.47	Rheumatism.
471	1½	27.7.47	Dryburn H. 29.8.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Well marked foot drop due to paresis of the dorsiflexors of the foot.
472	2	27.7.47	29.8.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Marked paralysis of the Left Deltoid.
483	2	28.7.47	29.8.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Paralysis of the extensors of Left and Right Knee.
487	2	31.7.47	29.8.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Paralysis of the extensors of Left and Right Knee.
489	1¾	31.7.47	29.8.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Paralysis of extensors of Left Knee.
490	2	1.8.47	15.8.47	Abortive attack. (Constipation).
500	2	7.8.47	24.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Residual paralysis of the Left Facial Nerve.
506	1	16.8.47	24.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> No residual paralysis.
507	2	15.8.47	30.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> No residual paralysis.
508	4	16.8.47	24.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> (Cerebral). No residual paralysis.
513	2	21.8.47	16.8.47	Acute Follicular Tonsillitis.
521	3	26.8.47	Dryburn H. 26.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Residual paralysis of extensors of Left Knee.
522	10	27.8.47	24.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> No residual paralysis. (Notified as Cerebro-spinal Fever).
528	2¾	28.8.47	Dryburn H. 26.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Paralysis of Right Abductors of Humerous and Right Facial Nerve.
536	1 11/12	2.9.47	26.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Paralysis of Left Extensors of Knee and Right Facial Nerve.
547	6	8.9.47	30.9.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Slight residual paralysis of Left Thigh Muscles. Attending R.V.I., Newcastle for Out-Patients treatment.
560	7	19.9.47	—	Tuberculous Meningitis. Died in hospital 27.9.47.
563	32	23.9.47	Dryburn H. 17.10.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Slight residual Paralysis in Right Leg. Marked Residual Paralysis in Left Leg.
564	1½	23.9.47	27.10.47	Acute Bronchitis.
568	14	28.9.47	R.V.I. 6.10.47	Osteomyelitis.
569	4	30.9.47	—	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Fulminating Case.
585	3	13.10.47	17.10.47	Genu Valgum.
587	9	14.10.47	18.10.47	Acute Coryza with Pyrexia.
607	5	26.10.47	6.11.47	Rheumatic Fever.
620	7/12	4.11.47	—	<b>Polioencephalitis.</b> Died in hospital 6.11.47. (Notified as Cerebro-spinal Fever.)
646	½	18.11.47	30.12.47	<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> Loss of power in Right Leg. Excellent recovery.
661	5/12	24.11.47	—	<b>Polioencephalitis.</b> Died in hospital 25.11.47. (Notified as Cerebro-spinal Fever).
713	6	18.12.47		<b>Poliomyelitis.</b> No residual Paralysis. (Notified as Cerebro-spinal Fever).



**Pneumonia** :—There were 85 cases of this disease notified in the year 1947 as compared with 98 in the previous year and it is pleasing to note that the percentage of notified cases admitted to hospital, which was 20% in 1946, rose to just over 50%. The main danger from this disease comes during the first year of life and here there were 19 cases notified under 1 year of age. Hospitalisation of these children, with their mothers, has taken place at the Maiden Law Central Isolation Hospital and it is hoped that, with <sup>the</sup> advent of an oxygen tent, it will be possible to greatly reduce the deaths of infants under 1 year of age in this district, either from Pneumonia or Broncho-pneumonia.

**Measles and Whooping Cough** :—Owing to the outbreaks in 1946 there was a large reduction in the incidence of these diseases in the child population in this district. It was interesting to note that at our Annual Health Congress, which I attended last summer, Dr. Robert Cruikshank held out good hopes for the efficiency of an English Alum Precipitated Pertussis Vaccine. An outbreak of Measles, in epidemic form, will probably occur in the year 1948.

**Enteric Group Fever** :—On the assumption that the 12 cases of Para-typhoid B. Fever in 1946 had been caused by the lighting up, of the carrier condition in an unknown case a great deal of time has been spent on propaganda, advice and help, to improve both the general structural nature of the buildings of food concerns and also with regard to individual hygienic measures to be taken by food handlers.

Although there were 3 cases of Enteric Group Fever notified none proved positive and of the 6 notified cases of Dysentery 4 were confirmed as positive, indicating that the spread of alimentary infection was not so active during the year 1947 as it was in the previous year. This impression was further strengthened by the fact that there was only one case of food poisoning notified as against 9 cases notified in the previous year.

**Prevention of Blindness** :—

There were 3 notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year and arrangements were made for assisting in the prevention of blindness as indicated in Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936. It is pleasing to note that the vision was unimpaired in all three cases.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1947**

Notifi- cations	Cases		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated At Home	In H'p'tal				
3	1	2	3	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS :

There was no action taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the Area during 1947~~as~~ shown in the following table :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	—	3	2	—	—	2	—
5	—	2	3	1	—	1	1	—
10	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
15	4	5	3	2	—	2	1	—
20	6	13	2	—	1	4	—	—
25	6	2	—	—	4	7	1	1
35	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
45	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
65	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	33	28	14	8	11	16	6	1
	61		22		27		7	
			83				34	

(NOT NOTIFIED)

There were 6 Tuberculosis deaths 2 of which were from Tuberculous Meningitis, in a total of 34 Tuberculosis deaths in the District. The routine revision of the Tuberculosis Register took place early in the year and I consider that the notification of Tuberculosis in this area is efficient.

There were 83 cases notified during the year, which is an increase over the corresponding figures for the preceding two years (i.e. 67 and 45 respectively). There has been a slight increase in the number of females in the age group 20-25 years who show the least resistance to this disease.

The deathrate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis shews that the figure for this area has gone up from 1946 but is still less than the County as a whole.

In an effort to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis from sputum positive cases of consumption to children sleeping, of necessity, in the same bedroom, 13 Council houses were allocated during the year to families with Tuberculosis. All recommendations are based in turn upon the clinical appreciation of the list and environmental hygiene assessment of the home conditions by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

#### **GENERAL OBSERVATIONS :—**

The Health Department is now functioning easily and efficiently and records are constantly being brought up to date.

The state of health in your area during the year has been fairly good.

In presenting this, my last Annual Report for your District, I wish to express my sincere thanks for the great consideration and support of the Council and members of the Staff and hope that success will continue to attend all your efforts to achieve the positive health of the people of Stanley.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN LEIPER,

M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR  
THE YEAR 1947.

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STAFF :—

Chief Sanitary Inspector K. ELLIOTT, M.S.I.A., C.R.SAN.I.,  
Certificated Meat and Foods  
Inspector.

Assistant Chief Sanitary  
Inspector . . . . . S. L. HETHERINGTON, M.S.I.A.,  
C.R.SAN.I., Certificated Meat  
and Foods Inspector.

District Inspectors J. W. RICHARDS, M.S.I.A.,  
C.R.SAN.I.  
J. B. MCGREGOR, Pupil Sanitary  
Inspector.

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I beg to submit my Annual Report of work carried out by the Sanitary Department during the Year :—

**Housing** :—In drawing attention to the present housing position I have to state that the day to day work of your Sanitary Officers becomes more and more difficult and the feeling of frustration has reached an alarming degree. On the one hand complaints are received in ever increasing numbers—as is inevitable owing to the virtual cessation of building repairs during the war—whilst on the other hand, owing to the great shortage of building materials and labour, it becomes increasingly difficult to secure the most urgent repairs to property.

It is agreed that the present policy which is designed to secure the maximum amount of new housing accommodation must be maintained at a high level, but it is felt that insufficient attention has been given to the deplorable state of existing property. Apart from the number of houses scheduled for demolition prior to 1939, some of which still remain occupied, the rapid deterioration of houses, which in 1939 appeared to have



a fairly long life, are rapidly approaching the state of being unfit for human habitation with the result that an increasing number of houses will have to be demolished when it is possible to re-commence slum clearance.

In the Stanley urban area there are approximately 1,000 houses which are definitely sub-standard and combined with old age and lack of essential repairs must be considered unfit and not capable at a reasonable expense of being made fit for human habitation.

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS :**

The following is a summary of notices served under the various headings :—

	No. of Nuisances or defects dealt with by Informal Notices.	No. of Nuisances or defects dealt with by Formal Notices by Order of the Council	No. of Nuisances or defects abated or remedied after service of Notices
Dwelling Houses and Schools :			
Foul conditions .....	2	—	4
Structural defects .....	302	33	245
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies .....	22	7	11
Water-closets .....	45	6	25
Yard Paving .....	2	2	2
House Drainage :			
Defective Traps .....	1	—	—
Other faults .....	65	7	60
Water Supply .....	10	1	6
Dustbins .....	28	—	99
Rats and Mice .....	14	—	14
Offensive Trades .....	1	—	1
Cowsheds .....	17	—	17
Slaughter Houses .....	1	—	1
Deposits of Refuse and Manure .....	—	—	1
Other Nuisances .....	14	—	2
Totals .....	524	56	488

## ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS, 1947 :

Housing Defects—Inspections	302
Re-visits	507
Drains	310
Water-closets	45
Ashpits	22
Yards	2
Foul conditions	10
Housing Acts—Inspections	210
Overcrowding	27
Meat Pool	312
Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops	125
Milk Samples	43
Deposits of Refuse	17
Factories	215
Animals Improperly Kept	5
Smoke Nuisances	7
Infectious Diseases	339
Privy Conversions	8
Refuse Collection and Disposal	56
Appointments	326
Miscellaneous	115
Cottagers' Pigs	280
Unsound Food	151
Council Houses	663
Verminous Premises	12
Rats and Mice	224
Ice-cream Samples	9
Water Samples	28
Shops	117
Food Premises	70
Ashbins	127
Water Supplies	17
Offensive Trades	3
TOTAL of Inspections	4,704

## **SANITARY CONVENIENCES :**

The conversion of privies has been held up owing to the restriction of new building work.

It is hoped that with the construction of new sewage works at the Causey (now in progress) it will be possible to re-commence the general scheme for the conversion of privies at Stanley, Annfield Plain, Tanfield, Tantobie and Hobson.

During the year 4 privies were converted into water-closets.

The number of privies converted into water-closets since 1931 is as follows :—

1931	.....	151
1932	.....	155
1933	.....	1,664 (includes Scheme for 1,460)
1934	.....	250
1935	.....	142
1936	.....	230
1937	.....	103
1938	.....	47
1939	.....	471 (Part Scheme for 1,295)
1940	.....	3
1941	.....	1
1942	.....	2
1943	.....	6
1944	.....	12
1945	.....	6
1946	.....	7
1947	.....	4
<hr/>		
Total	.....	3,254
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The following are the types of conveniences in the area :—

Water-closets	11,174
Privies	2,377
Dry Ashpits	3,915
Ashbins	6,760

## **REFUSE COLLECTION :**

Seven new Refuse Vehicles were obtained to replace seven vehicles which had been in daily use for sixteen years.

An order has also been placed for the supply of four new vehicles which will complete the replacement of all the old vehicles.

House refuse is collected from 6,292 ashpits weekly and 6,760 ashbins twice weekly, together with trade refuse from 74 shops etc., necessitating a total of 19,960 visits each week.

The estimated amount of refuse is approximately 40,000 tons per annum.



The refuse is abnormally heavy and peculiar to a colliery district where the coal, supplied free to the miners, besides being small and dusty contains a certain amount of stone.

The refuse has to be transported over steep gradients and each vehicle, with a capacity of 8 cubic yards, contains at least 3 tons nett of refuse, which represents the contents from an average of 40 ashpits or correspondingly 80 ashbins.

The total annual cost of collection and disposal for the year was £16,038. This gives a rate of 8/- per ton and an equivalent rate in the pound of 23d. The average weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day is 45 cwts., and the nett cost per 1,000 population per year is £330.

### **SALVAGE :**

The collection of waste paper has remained fairly stationary and as the need for salvage is most urgent due to the lack of imports, it is proposed to make a special appeal to householders during 1948.

During the year 67 tons  $4\frac{3}{4}$  cwts. of waste-paper and 14 tons 12 cwts. of ferrous metal were collected and despatched for salvage.

### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS :**

During the year 7 Council and 5 private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. The council houses were disinfested by the Local Authority and the private houses by the occupiers.

The method of disinfestation was by spraying with insecticides followed by fumigation. Where necessary the infested woodwork—such as picture-rails and skirting boards—was removed and destroyed. The occupiers were then instructed to cleanse the houses by washing down with soap and water. Frequent inspections were made and advice given to the occupiers until the premises were free from vermin.

### **RODENT CONTROL :**

Operations were carried out at 29 private premises and 6 sewage works and refuse tips.

It is estimated that a total of 1,617 rats and 128 mice were destroyed during the year.

### **MILK & DAIRIES ORDER, 1926 :**

The following were on the Register at the end of the year :

54 Cowkeepers (including 14 Accredited Producers).

59 Dairies.

54 Retail Purveyors of Milk.

55 Retail Purveyors of Bottled Milk.

1 Pasteurised (Licence).

All the cowsheds and dairies were frequently inspected and it was necessary to serve notices for the lime washing of cowsheds in 17 cases.

### **Milk Samples.**

4 Samples of Ordinary Milk and 14 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for bacteriological examination.

2 Samples of Ordinary Milk and 14 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were found to be satisfactory.

2 Samples of Ordinary Milk were found to be unsatisfactory. These were ~~all~~ from bulk accommodation supplies delivered to the local pasteurisation dairy for heat treatment.

6 Bottles were submitted for sterilisation test and were found to be satisfactory.

### **FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

An inspection was made of the restaurant kitchens in the District and improvements were carried out at three of these premises with the object of improving the methods of cooking and sterilization and the general standards of hygiene.

The following number of premises were registered under this Act and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

Ice Cream Manufacture	11
Sale	27
Storage	4

Preparation or manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed or Preserved food intended for sale	37
--	----

### **Ice Cream -**

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1947 came into operation on the 1st May, 1947 copies of which were supplied to all producers of Ice Cream in the Area.

To comply with these Regulations many structural improvements were effected at the various premises together with additional facilities which should assist greatly in more hygienic methods being employed in the manufacture of this popular commodity.

Ice Cream samples were taken from all the producers in the Area and submitted for bacteriological examination. With one exception all the samples were found to be very satisfactory and of a very high standard of cleanliness. With respect to the sample which was not quite up to standard, a further sample was taken from the same premises and found to be in all respects satisfactory.

## Meat and Other Foods.

The slaughter of food animals is carried out at a central depot outside the district and the meat is brought into three Distribution Depots and inspected prior to allocation to the butchers.

In addition, 230 Pigs were slaughtered in the district by pig keepers, under special permits from the Ministry of Food.

During the year the following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed :

1 Heifer (Accident)	1 pr. Ox Lungs.
5 sets Pigs' Lungs.	1 Pig's Liver.
3 Pigs' Kidneys.	1 Pig's Intestines.
1554 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Beef.	177 lbs. Bacon.
83 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Luncheon Sausage.	15 lbs. Ham.
37 lbs. Cheese.	3 lbs Pudding.
340 lbs. Fruit.	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Butter.
154 lbs. Yeast.	4 lbs. Tongue.
7 lbs. Sweets.	13 lbs. Almond Substitute.
61 lbs. Sugar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Margarine.
1498 lbs. Vegetables	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Lard.
26 tins Beef.	201 tins Corned Beef.
97 tins Steak.	161 tins Luncheon Meat.
50 tins Meat and Vegetables.	3 tins Bacon.
147 tins Fish.	234 Fish Cakes.
37 jars Pickles.	298 tins Milk.
19 tins Cheese.	6 tins Fruit Juice.
28 tins Stew.	37 tins Paste.
273 tins Vegetables.	90 tins Preserves.
10 tins Potted Meat.	3 tins Tongue.
30 tins Veal Loaf.	3 tins Broth.
3 tins Boneless Chicken.	4 tins Ham.
1 tin Oxo.	3 tins Flour.
4 tins Pudding.	9 bags Flour.
5 pks. Semolina.	1 pkt. Dried Egg.
94 tins Fruit.	2 tins Spaghetti.
1 btle. Ginger.	16 boxes Fruit.
1 box Pies.	4 btles. Sauce.
360 Eggs.	12 tins Soup.

## COUNCIL AMBULANCE SERVICE :

One new ambulance was purchased and put into service during the year and one of the two old ambulances, which were converted A.R.P. ambulances, was scrapped.

Under the new National Health Service Act, 1946 this service will be transferred and come under the control of the Durham County Council.



During the year 400 calls were received and the total mileage covered was 9,610. The total cost of the service was £817 and the amount recovered by way of charges was £436 10s. 0.

## FACTORIES :

During the year 215 inspections were carried out in the various factories in the Area and defects were found on 5 premises, 2 of which were remedied by occupiers.

The following is a list of factories in the Area.

Ice-cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	10
Bakers	.....	.....	14
Butchers	.....	.....	26
Mineral Water Manufacturers	.....	.....	2
Milk Pasteuriser	.....	.....	1
Gut Scraper	.....	.....	1
Dressmakers and Milliners	.....	.....	7
Printers	.....	.....	3
Ink Manufacturer	.....	.....	1
Plumbers	.....	.....	4
Builders	.....	.....	4
Joiners	.....	.....	6
Painters	.....	.....	4
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	3
Boot Repairers	.....	.....	14
Radio Repairers	.....	.....	5
Watch Repairers	.....	.....	7
Marine Dealers	.....	.....	3
Electrical Sub-stations	.....	.....	5
Gas Works	.....	.....	2
Motor Repairers and Garages	.....	.....	22
Brick and Tile Works	.....	.....	1
Sawmill	.....	.....	1
Saddler	.....	.....	1
Haulage Contractor	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	150

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks for the consideration and support of the Council and members of the Staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

K. ELLIOTT,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

# **FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

This Table is enclosed by request of the Minister of Labour and National Service to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128 (3) to be furnished in their annual reports with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act which are administered by the District Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the report.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Headquarters, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

## **Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the Year 1947 for the Urban District of Stanley in the County of Durham**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

### **PART 1 OF THE ACT**

**1.—INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	53	84	Nil.	Nil.	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	92	126	Nil.	Nil.	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority †(excluding out-workers' premises)	3	5	5	Nil.	Nil.	3
TOTAL		150	215	Nil.	Nil.	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three, or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “ cases ”)

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosec't'ns were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	1	1				4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	9	3	Nil.				9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1				10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12						12
TOTAL	60	5	2				60

†i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).



PART VIII. OF THE ACT.  
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	M/c line No.  (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)
Wearing { Making, etc. apparel { Cleaning and washing	13 14	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
TOTAL	70	1	—	—	—	—	—

Date 16th July, 1948.

Signature, J. LEIPER,  
Medical Officer of Health.



